

Court of the King's Bench,
fall assizes, 1919. The King
v. S. Woodward,
indictments for publishing seditious
libels, six counts - speaking seditious
words.

140-14

Court of the King's Bench

FALL ASSIZES, 1919

The King

vs.

J. S. Woodsworth

Indictment for
PUBLISHING SEDITIOUS LIBELS
Six Counts
AND
SPEAKING SEDITIOUS WORDS

Price 5c

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Published by
THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE
WINNIPEG

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J. S. WOODSWORTH

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Note by Defense Committee

J. S. Woodsworth, of Vancouver, while on a lecture tour, arrived in Winnipeg June 7th. When Wm. Ivens, Editor, "Western Labor News," was arrested, J. S. Woodsworth, acting as Editor, and F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., carried on the "Strike Bulletin."

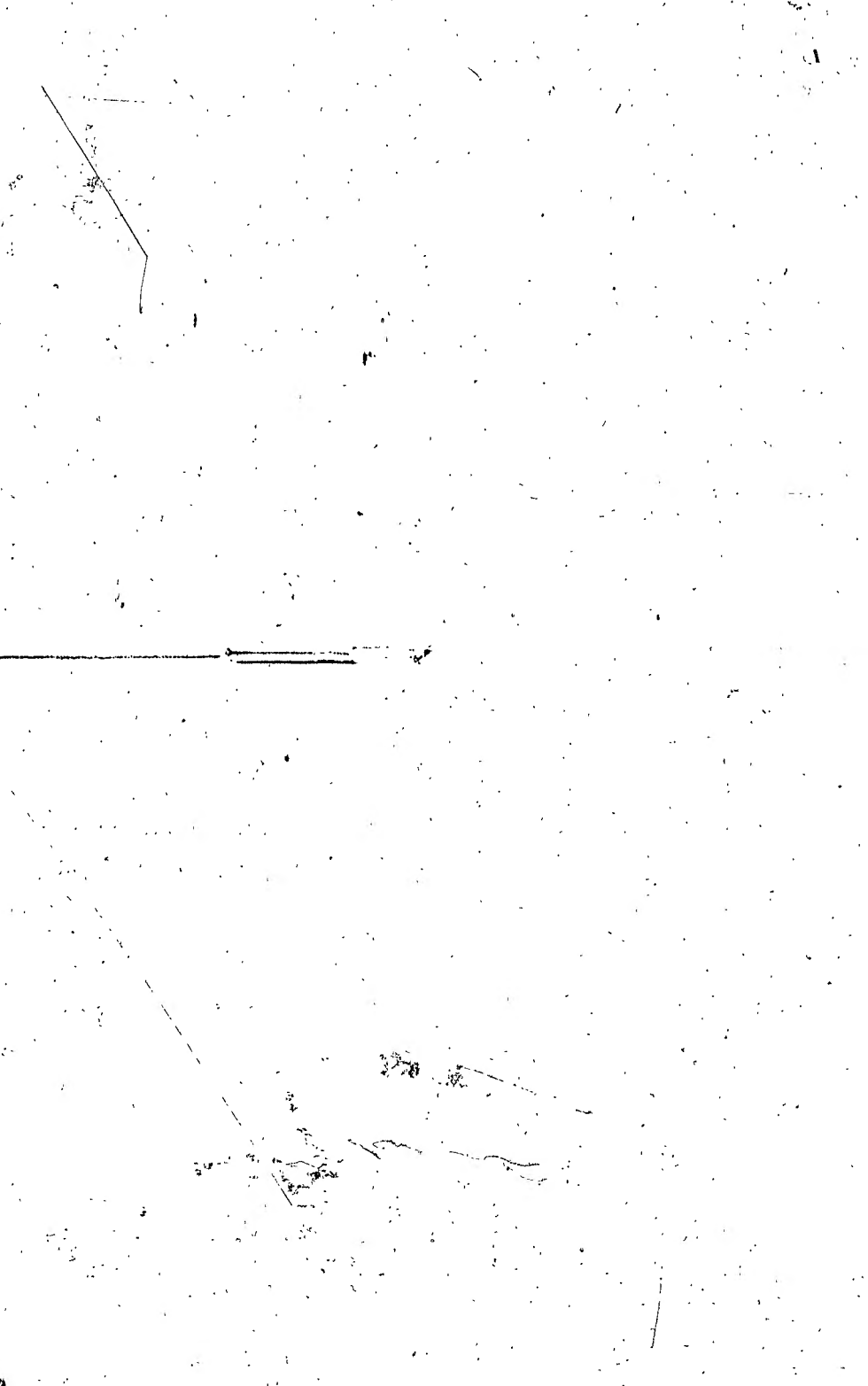
On June 23rd the "Strike Bulletin" was suppressed and J. S. Woodsworth arrested. Bail was refused and for five days he was kept in jail as a common criminal. It was nearly six weeks before a preliminary hearing was granted when he was committed to the Fall Assizes. On November 17th, the Grand Jury charged him with speaking seditious words. He was also named in the "Particulars" in the case of Wm. Ivens, et al., as a member of the conspiracy.

When F. J. Dixon was acquitted, February 16th, the Crown withdrew the seditious libel charge against Woodsworth and postponed the other charge till the Spring Assizes. The latest word from the authorities is the following telegram:

"Winnipeg, Man., March 13th.—J. S. Woodsworth, care Mayor Clarke, Edmonton, Alta. The Crown intends to enter a stay in your case, speaking seditious words, hence it will not be necessary for you to appear in Winnipeg at all unless you are so advised by us.—John Allen (Deputy Attorney-Gen., Man.)"

This, after the workers' paper had been suppressed and Mr. Woodsworth branded as a criminal and kept reporting in Winnipeg for nine months! We submit this indictment to the wider jury—the people of Canada.

Articles referred to in Counts 1, 2, and 5 were written by F. J. Dixon. Articles in Counts 5 and 6 were never printed, having been seized in type.



LET THE UNDERWRITTEN BILL OF INDICTMENT

be preferred on behalf of the Crown before the Grand Jury for the Eastern Judicial District at the sittings of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba for the trial of criminal matters and proceedings to be held at the City of Winnipeg, commencing on the Fourth day of November, A.D. 1919.

(Sgd.) GEO. A. GRIERSON,
Acting Attorney-General.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

(Crown Side)

FALL ASSIZES, 1919

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

The Jurors for our Lord the King present:

1. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures following:

"BLOODY SATURDAY

"R.N.W.P. Make Gory Debut—Peaceful Citizens Shot Without Warning—City Under Military Control—Returned Men Incensed—Strike More Determined.

"One is dead and a number injured, probably thirty or more, as a result of the forcible prevention of the 'silent parade' which had been planned by returned men to start at 2.30 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. Apparently the bloody business was carefully planned, for Mayor Gray issued a proclamation in the morning stating that 'any women taking part in a parade do so at their own risk.' Nevertheless, a vast crowd of men, women and children assembled to witness the 'silent parade.' The Soldiers' Committee which had been interviewing Senator Robertson had not returned to their comrades when the latter commenced to line up on Main Street near the City Hall. No attempt was made to use the special city police to prevent the parade. On a previous occasion a dozen of the old regular city police had persuaded the returned men to abandon a parade which had commenced to move. On Saturday, about 2.30 p.m., just the time when the parade was scheduled to start, some fifty mounted men, swinging baseball bats, rode down Main Street, half were red-coated R.N.W.P., the others wore khaki. They quickened pace as they passed the Union Bank. The crowd opened, let them through and closed in behind them. They turned and charged through the crowd again, greeted by hisses, boos, and some stones. There were two riderless horses with the squad when it emerged and galloped up Main Street. The men in khaki disappeared at this juncture, but the red-coats reined their horses and reformed opposite the old post office.

"Shooting to Kill

"Then, with revolvers drawn, they galloped down Main Street, turned, and charged right into the crowd on William Avenue, firing as they charged. One man, standing on the sidewalk, thought the mounties were firing blank cartridges, until a spectator standing beside him dropped with a bullet through his heart. We have no exact information about the total number of casualties, but there were not less than thirty casualties. The crowd dispersed as quickly as possible when the shooting began.

"Some Citizens Applaud Man-Killers

"When the mounties rode back to the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, after the fray, at least two of them were twirling their reeking tubes high in the air in orthodox Deadwood Dick style. Some individuals, apparently opposed to the strike, applauded the man-killers as they rode by:

"Special Police Appear

"Lines of special police, swinging their big clubs, were thrown across Main Street and the intersecting thoroughfares. Dismounted red-coats lined up across Portage Avenue and Main Street, an officer rode up and down Main Street declaring the city under military control. Khaki-clad men with rifles were stationed on the street corners.

"Public Meetings Abandoned

"There were no open-air meetings on Saturday night, but the Central Strike Committee met as usual and resolved to 'carry on' with redoubled vigor. If the city remains under military control meetings will likely be held outside the city limits.

"Soldier Strikers Incensed

"Indignation at the action of the authorities was forcibly expressed by returned men. They feel that the prevention of the parade was an infringement of the human rights they have fought to defend, and they are especially incensed by the murderous assault of the mounties upon an unarmed crowd. One man, recently returned, said: 'They treated us worse than we ever treated Fritzzy.' The returned men assumed full responsibility for the 'silent parade' proposition, making a special request that the strikers should not join them: 'This is our affair,' they declared. Had they intended violence they would hardly have invited their wives to join in the parade."

The Jurors aforesaid do further present:

2. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures following:

"KAISERISM IN CANADA

"What shall the sacrifice profit Canada if she who has helped to destroy Kaiserism in Germany shall allow Kaiserism to be established at home? Whoever ordered the shooting last Saturday is a Kaiser of the deepest dye. The responsibility must be placed and the criminal brought before the Bar of Justice. There may be those who

think that the blood of innocent men upon our streets is preferable to a 'silent parade.' There may be those who think their dignity must be upheld at any cost. But we fail to see the slightest justification for the murderous assault which was committed. Whoever ordered it acted in the spirit of Kaiser Wilhelm when he said: 'Recruits, before the altar and the servant of God you have given me the oath of allegiance. You are too young to know the full meaning of what you have said, but your first care must be to obey implicitly all orders and directions. You have sworn fidelity to me, you are the children of my guard, you are my soldiers, you have surrendered yourself to me, body and soul. Only one enemy can exist for you—my enemy. With the present Socialist machinations it may happen that I shall order you to shoot your own relations, your brothers or even your parents, which God forbid—and then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey my orders.'

"The events of last week show to what lengths the opponents of labor will go in their efforts to fasten despotism on this city and this country. The midnight arrest of men whose crime seems to be that of 'lese majeste' against the profiteers, and the shooting of innocent and defenceless citizens mark the depths of desperation to which the Kaiser-like crowd at the Industrial Bureau are prepared to go in order to turn their defeat into a temporary victory.

"But they must not be allowed even temporary satisfaction. Organized labor must continue the magnificent fight of the last five weeks, until its just and moderate demands are granted. It were better that the whole 35,000 strikers languished in jail; better even, that we all rested beside the men who were slain on Saturday than that the forces of Kaiserism should prevail.

"There have always been those who imagine that 'A whiff of grape shot' would stop the cry of the people for justice. There are those in Winnipeg who think the shooting on Saturday taught labor a lesson. But labor did not need the lesson. The parade was attempted and the blood of innocent men spilled without permission of the Strike Committee. Labor already knew that two dozen men on horseback, shooting to kill, could disperse a crowd of several thousand unarmed men and women.

"The Committee of One Thousand has, however, many lessons to learn—among other things the members of that Committee must be taught that ideas are more powerful than bullets. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. We shall 'carry on' in spite of hell, till victory is won."

The Jurors aforesaid do further present:

3. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published scditional libels in the words and figures following:

"IS THERE A WAY OUT?"

"What is the present situation? The sixth week of the strike leaves neither side in control. Both the Strike Committee and the 'Citizens' Committee are determined to hold out. Neither is by any means at the end of its resources. In the ranks there is little sign of weakening. The strike may be prolonged for weeks. In the meantime the business men claim that the city is being ruined—is ruined

and the workers undoubtedly will face the winter with reserves sadly depleted.

"The City Council, the Provincial Government or the Federal Government have adopted no constructive policy. They stood prepared only for repressive measures.

"When finally it did seem that the Provincial Government might effect a settlement, the Dominion Government upset everything by its outrageous arrest of the strike leaders.

"In the meantime, the returned soldiers are becoming restless and threatening to take things into their own hands. They are tired of the policy of 'do nothing'—'keep order,' so consistently followed by the strike leaders."

[In Law, the whole article of which this is an excerpt must be quoted. The article continues:—J.S.W.

"Mediation, by a body as well equipped as any that is likely to be found, has apparently failed. There is a dead-lock.

"What will happen? How will it end? Is there any possible way out?

"Members, both of the Strikers' Committee and the Citizens' Committee say: 'We must fight to a finish. We cannot afford to yield. If it takes three months, we will see it through,' and both camps raise the roof—or the sky—with applause. But all thoughtful men must think of the terrific cost. Then when one side is brought to its knees what will be done? Someway or another things must be pulled together. After-the-war problems are as serious as war problems.

"Mediators have failed. Possibly something might be done if the principals could only be brought face to face. In spite of the war of words in the newspapers there are very reasonable men in both camps. They are not weak men. They intend to stand by their principles, but they are open to more light and they recognize that there is perhaps another side to the question than that which has bulked so largely in their eyes and consequently determined their action. Unfortunately personal attacks and the military necessity of showing no spirit of compromise makes it difficult for the leaders in either camp to make a move.

"The real difficulty behind the schemes for getting together lies in the fundamentally different and apparently irreconcilable claims of the contending parties. Arguments proceed from different premises. The fact is that the war has thrust upon us an entirely new world situation, thoughtful students and statesmen have warned us that there must be radical measures of re-construction after the war. But we, so far, are trying to carry on business much along old lines.

"Can we not shift the basis of discussion? If two unkind goats meet on a narrow bridge and each insists on fighting it out, one or both will fall into the water. In the case of this strike, whichever side falls in the public may find itself 'in the soup.' In this strike, too, neither goat seems a bit inclined to do the 'kind' act and let the other fellow walk over him.

"But, leaving the old fable, is it not possible to find another bridge further down the stream? As an illustration, take a matter which has arisen during the strike. The strikers insist that they will not return to work unless all the strikers are given back their old jobs. They cannot recede from this position. Workers who have no immediate trouble with their employers have given up their position and have been replaced. Those for whom they came out in sympathy

cannot go back on them. On the other hand, the Governments have given ultimatums and Governments, like individuals, don't like to swallow themselves.

"Further, men, risking the opprobrium attached to the strike breaker, have been induced to accept positions. The Governments or other employers can hardly go back on these men.

"A deadlock on a narrow bridge. Behind this question of jobs is the bigger question of unemployment. So long as there are more men than there are jobs, and the finding of jobs is left to the individual, there will be industrial unrest. Why could not our Government boldly face the question as the British Government has done? Let the State take the responsibility of finding a suitable job for every man at a living wage. If this were done, the question as to whether or not a man should be reinstated in his particular job would not be a vital one. It would become a matter of readjustment. So, with other matters in dispute. Behind the whole question of collective bargaining and the sympathetic strike lies the question of the democratic control of industry. The British Government is attempting to solve this most important problem by creating new machinery in the form of industrial councils. These are not the solutions proposed by the workers, but apparently they have been successful in forming a sort of 'modus vivendi.' That, after all, is the British way. Adopt some temporary expedient by which we can keep things going and then some way a policy gradually shapes itself. In Canada, so far, we have done nothing. In this strike we have thought only of one or the other winning and then going on in the same old way. It can't be done. We must face the larger issues sooner or later. Why not now?

"It may be claimed that when the battle is at its hottest it is no time to talk of constructive measures. But the loss goes on and permanent peace cannot come until the constructive measures are put into operation.

"Why not the appointment of a strong commission with wide powers? When, during the war, there was trouble with the miners in the Crow's Nest, the Government appointed a Commission to operate the mines. The academic right of the operators to run their own mines was a secondary consideration.

"The right of the miners to a raise in wages proportionate to the increased cost of living was a matter to be worked out. In the meantime the people needed coal. Run the mines!

"So we need a Commission with extraordinary powers; powers to make full investigations; powers to suggest and to enforce radical and far-reaching policies; powers, if found necessary, to actually keep the business of the country going.

"There is, of course, one 'sine qua non.' Such a Commission must be acceptable to all parties concerned. That, undoubtedly is the 'stickler.' But there are men big enough and fair enough to be trusted by even the majority of the members of the Strikers' Committee and the 'Citizens' Committee.

"The task of such a Commission would not be an easy one. The strike has revealed how widely divergent are the views of the employers and 'the workers.' Then, what is the alternative? A wide bridge must be found or 'It's a fight to a finish,' and then what?

"Let us reiterate there are very reasonable men in both camps."

The Jurors aforesaid do further present:

4. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures following:

"Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the need from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey and that they may rob the fatherless.

"ISAIAH [10: 1-2]"

"And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.

"ISAIAH II. [65: 21-22]."

The Jurors aforesaid do further present:

5. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures following:

"ALAS! THE POOR ALIEN

"When is an alien not an alien? Answer, when he is a rich man, a scab-herder, or a scab. At first our opponents tried to divide the returned men from the labor forces by attacking the alien in the ranks of organized labor. There are comparatively few men of alien birth in the organized labor movement. The returned men know this. They know that so long as the alien is in this country it is better that he should be in the union and thus assisted to keep from scabbing on other workers. Returned men know that aliens have taken a very insignificant and strictly incidental part in this strike? They know that the Strike Committee has passed a resolution in favor of deporting all undesirable aliens.

"Knowing all this the returned men have not been divided from labor by the alien cry, which has been raised by the Committee of One Thousand, from ulterior motives.

"Now, the opponents of labor are trying to intimidate the aliens and separate them from the forces of labor.

"If any alien will become a scab-herder, or a scab he will be protected. If he stands loyal to his fellow-workers he is threatened with arrest and deportation. There is little doubt that the wholesale arrest of aliens is an attempt to insinuate that the strike is depending largely on alien support. Coupled with this is the idea that the British and Canadian-born workers who constitute the great majority of the strikers would leave these arrested aliens in the merciless hands of the authorities without protest.

"If labor did this it is highly probable that the exploiters would be able to persuade many aliens to scab on the strikers. The bosses would have succeeded in dividing the forces of labor and by dividing they hope to conquer. As Alderman Fowler said: 'We must get sane labor to defeat insane labor.' According to the profiteers, all such

labor is sane labor, no matter what its nationality. Once again they will fail. The returned men know, for instance, that some of their comrades of foreign birth have been arrested, held without bail, and threatened with deportation without the formality of a civil trial, and they say: 'If an alien is brave enough to fight in flanders for British Law and British Justice, he is entitled to all the privileges of British citizenship.' Therefore, neither labor nor the returned men will desert comrades who may be called aliens. This last ruse of the exploiters will also fail. Let us have British Fair Play and British Justice for all.

"If after a fair trial undesirable aliens are found, let them be deported.

"Meanwhile, how about deporting the profiteers? Everyone knows they are undesirables."

The Jurors, aforesaid, do further present:

6. That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures following:

"THE BRITISH WAY

"Apparently a good many of our local business men have the idea that after the strike things will go on again much as usual. The war was to them merely an interruption in the smooth current of events—an opportunity, perhaps, for piling up greater profits. It is true that a few months ago, we heard considerable talk about 're-construction,' but the matter was not taken very seriously. In fact re-construction for the Canadian business man was conceived as construction on a larger scale along the old lines.

"The general strike came somewhat as a shock, just as the business man thought things were beginning to get back to 'normal,' the blankety blank people upset everything—housing schemes and all. To say that the business man was angry is putting it mildly. He didn't see that the strike was an inevitable outcome of the industrial and financial conditions brought on by the war. Then someone whispered the dread word 'Bolsheviki' and he became positively hysterical. The strike was simply a part of a carefully concocted conspiracy to overthrow constitutional Government in Canada. Five dangerous Reds were responsible for the whole miserable business—off with their heads, and we will have peace and prosperity again!"

"Now, if instead of thinking so much about the dreadful things that are happening in Russia, suppose we consider the remarkable changes that are likely to take place in Great Britain. Within the last few days, several men prominent in civic affairs and in the Citizens' Committee, have confessed that they know nothing of the platform of the British Labor Party. Yet, this party is now in opposition in the British House of Commons and, it is generally conceded, will before long become the Government of Great Britain. Their policy is then already a matter of practical politics and may in the not distant future be carried into operation. Either this, say students of social movements, or the deluge!"

"The draft report on re-construction has already appeared in full in the "Western Labor News" so we touch only on the outstanding points.

"The view of the Labor Party is that what has to be re-constructed after the war is not this or that Government department, or this or that piece of social machinery, but, so far as Britain is concerned, society itself."

"Revolutionary" certainly. But the exponents of this view are not persecuted as British and Scotch Anarchists. A goodly number of them have been elected to Parliament.

"The individualist system of capitalist production based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless 'profiteering' and wage slavery; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life, and its hypocritical pretense of the 'survival of the fittest'; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances which it produces and the degradation and brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom may, we hope, indeed have received a death-blow."

"Sounds like a Socialist soap-box orator, eh? And does that really mean the doing away with private ownership of land and capital?"—Precisely! 'Why that's Bolshevism'—Oh, no, its only the policy of the party in opposition in the British House of Commons.

"We must insure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on fighting, but on fraternity—not on the competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on a deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain—not on the utmost possible inequality of riches, but on a systematic approach toward a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born into the world—not on an enforced dominion over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes or a subject sex, but, in industry, as well as in Government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy."

"Anarchist, Internationalist, Pacifist, Pro-German, off with him to the penitentiary. He would subvert constituted authority!" In England he is called into the counsels of Government.

"In the pamphlet which explains the draft programme, a solemn warning is given: 'Whether we like it or fear it, we have to recognize that in the course of the last three and a half years people have become habituated to thoughts of violence. They have seen force employed on an unprecedented scale as an instrument of policy. We may be warned by a perception of these facts that if barricades are indeed likely to be erected in our streets they will be manned by men who have learned how to fight and not by ill-disciplined mobs unversed in the use of modern weapons, likely to be easily overcome by trained troops.'

"This is not incendiary writing. It comes from Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, who sees some of the dangers ahead of the legitimate aims of labor are balked."

"But what is this new social order and how is it to be brought in? The Labor Party insists first of all on a minimum standard of living. Each family must have sufficient to provide for decent living—good food, clothing, and shelter, opportunities for education, recreation and culture, insurance against accident, sickness, unemployment, old age. The State assumes responsibility for finding men work and providing for all their needs."

"This is not continental Socialism. It is not a utopian dream. Today England is paying millions of pounds in unemployment benefits.

In the second place, the Labor Party stands for the democratic control of industry. This means 'the progressive' elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalist, individual or joint stock.' It means a genuinely scientific reorganization of the nation's industry no longer deflected by individual profiteering, on the basis of the common ownership of the means of production. ('Rank Socialism!') It means the immediate nationalization of railways, mines and electric power. It means that the worker has a voice and a share in the industry in which he is engaged.

"But how is all this to be financed? How provide for the needs of all? How buy out railways and factories? The Britisher doesn't like the word 'confiscation,' so he has worked out a little scheme to accomplish his end in another way. He is not hot-headed like the Russian. He goes more slowly, but he is just as thorough.

"He proposes that all revenues should be raised from two sources: (a) an income tax, (b) an inheritance tax.

"The capitalist says he will not engage in industry without the incentive of profit. 'Very well,' says the Britisher, 'go to it.' Make all the money you like, but remember the State will take most of it back in taxes.' The Labor Party proposes to exempt from taxation all income not above that necessary to maintain a good standard of living. After that there will be a steeply graded tax 'arising from a penny in the pound on the smallest assessable income up to sixteen or even nineteen shillings in the pound on the highest income of the millionaire!'

"With regard to inheritance there will need to be a complete reversal in the point of view. Today we go on the assumption that a man has a right to say who will inherit his property, the State claiming merely certain inheritance taxes. The Labor Party goes on the idea that naked a man came into the world and naked he will go out again. At a man's death all over what is necessary for the needs of his immediate family will revert to the State. Thus, in the course of a generation all the great estates will revert to the common people of England from whom they were filched by the 'enclosing' of the 'common land.'

"This is the British way and, remember! It is absolutely 'constitutional.'

The surplus which will accrue from these national enterprises and large revenues will be used for the common good. Such is the programme of the British Labor Party, regarded by Radicals as rather temporizing and altogether too slow.

"Do our Canadian business men suppose that with revolutions going on all over Europe and with this programme offered in England as a substitute for sudden and perhaps violent revolution that we in Canada are going to be permitted to go with undisturbed step along the accustomed ways?

"No! We, too, must face the new situation. Whether the radical changes that are inevitable may be brought about peaceably, largely depends on the good sense of the Canadian business man who now largely controls both the industry and Government of this country.

"We confess the prospects are not overly bright."

(Sgd.) G. H. WALKER,
Clerk of the Peace.

LET THE UNDERWRITTEN BILL OF INDICTMENT

be preferred on behalf of the Crown before the Grand Jury for the Eastern Judicial District at the sittings of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba for the trial of criminal matters and proceedings to be held at the City of Winnipeg, commencing on the Fourth day of November, A.D., 1919.

(Sgd.) GEO. A. GRIERSON,
Acting Attorney-General.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH

(Crown Side)

FALL ASSIZES, 1919

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Jurors for Our Lord the KING, present:

That J. S. Woodsworth, on the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, with intent to bring into hatred and contempt and to incite disaffection against the Government, Laws and Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government, Laws and Constitution of the Province of Manitoba, as by Law established, and the administration of Justice, and also to raise discontent and disaffection in the minds of His Majesty's subjects in the said City of Winnipeg, and to destroy the public peace and to raise and incite violence and tumult and disobedience to the Law, and to promote feelings of illwill and hostility between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects and in particular between that class which consists of work men and employees and that class which consists of employers of labor and other persons not being workmen and employees, at the Industrial Bureau in the said City of Winnipeg, in the presence of a large number of persons then assembled together, in a certain address by him, the said Woodsworth made to the said persons, did speak certain seditious words, the purport of which seditious words was substantially as follows: "If we get a penitentiary sentence we will carry with us the picture of this gathering of five thousand people who are behind us. Indeed, a sentence for us might cause a great triumph on the part of the people. I cannot conceive of this five thousand people having me or the others there for very long. They say we are trying to stir up revolution. If there are any Government officials here, I want to say that if they wish to stir up revolution let them go on as they are doing."

(Sgd.) G. H. WALKER,
Clerk of the Peace.

